this is not possible, the *jamabandi* officers may be directed to impose fine on *takarar takhtas.*

Reply of Government.--The power to fine cannot be given to *inamdar.* If survey and settlement have been introduced into the village, such cases may be dealt with in the same manner as encroachments on Government lands under Section 237 of the Land Revenue Code. If, in any case local officers have refused to entertain such cases, the matter should be taken up in appeal.

SUBJECT No. 91.

Inamdars to maintain all the village accounts.

Messrs. H. Krishnasastri and Somasetti, Krishnarajpete Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Strict orders may be issued compelling *inamdars* to maintain all the accounts of their *inam* villages in addition to accounts Nos. 14 and 15, as much difficulty is being experienced by their not maintaining all the accounts. No *inamdar* has given any remission this year.

Mr. Dasappa.—It is difficult to maintain the accounts now prescribed. If more accounts are prescribed, all the *inamdar's* income will have to be paid to the shanbhogs to prepare such accounts.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 92.

Claims of *inamdars* to *supari* cess.

Mr. A. Ramanna, Yedatore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—At present the *inamdar* is not entitled to the *supari* cess, inasmuch as the cess on areca trees is said to be intended to meet the cost of the scientific investigation of diseases affecting *supari.* The Government ought to undertake the scientific enquiry into this class of diseases as into other diseases and the cess ought to be paid to the *inamdar* to compensate him for the loss caused by the abolition of the *halat.* The amount is not inappreciable and in the Mysore District each *inamdar* will get not less than Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 if the claim is recognised.

Reply of Government.—The cess cannot be made over to the *inamdars.* It is levied for a special purpose and should be collected and used for that purpose or remitted altogether.

SUBJECT No. 93.

Amending the Mysore Land Revenue Code so as to make the rent or revenue payable by a ryots in an *inam* village to the *inamdar*, a primary charge on the land.

(*a*)Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; Madappa, Mysore Taluk; A. Ramanna, Yedatore Taluk; V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk; and Amble Anniah Pandit, Mysore District Board;

(*b*) Mr. A. Ramanna, Yedatore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) In the absence of a provision in the Land Revenue Code making the lands in the holding of the ryots in *inam* villages liable for the payment of land revenue or rent, *inamdars* are in many instances deprived of their dues and are put to much loss and inconvenience. The question of amending the Revenue Code and constituting such revenue or rent a primary charge on the holding is being pressed from time to time. The Revenue Code may be amended so as to remedy this hardship.

(*b*) The land revenue was a primary charge on the land before and after the grant of the villages by Government to *inamdars* up to a few years ago. At the time of

the grant of the villages, the liability of the land for the arrears of land revenue was not taken away. A Division Bench of the Chief Court held that the period of limitation was only six years and that the land was not liable for land revenue after that period according to the existing law. Since the present law admits of this view, the law may be amended so as to admit of twelve years' limitation as also to create a primary charge on the land for the *inamdars'* land revenue, in conformity with the spirit of the grant and the traditions of these *inams*.

(c) Holding the ryots in *inam* villages personally responsible for the rent of three years, the lands being proceeded against for arrears due for twelve years.

Mr. G. Sreenivasa Murti, Hassan Taluk.

(*c*) In view of the differences of opinion prevailing in the civil courts in regard to the recovery of *kandayam* due to *inamdars* from their ryots, it is prayed that the Land Revenue Code may be so amended as to hold the ryot personally responsible for the payment of the *kandayam* of three years, the lands being proceeded against for arrears due for twelve years.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under consideration and as at present advised, it is intended that the period for which the *inamdar* should be allowed to recover rent under Section 97 of the Land Revenue Code should be extended to three years. Formal action to amend the law will be taken in due course.

SUBJECT No. 94.

Reduction of water-rate in *inam* villages.

Mr. A. Ramanna, Yedatore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A water-rate of Rs. 4, together with a local cess of one anna in the rupee and irrigation cess in addition, is being charged upon every acre of dry land converted into wet by reason of irrigational facilities afforded by Government in *inam* villages. This levy works very hard upon the *inamdar*, for, while he gets Rs. 6 for the same acre of land from his ryot, he has to pay away almost the whole of it to Government, not as it is collected from each, but in a lump sum every year. Thus when no profit accrues to him from the levy, the inconvenience of collecting the taxes from the ryot and paying them to Government in time is so much that channel extension has come to be looked upon as a nuisance rather than a blessing. The water-rate may be reduced to Rs. 3 per acre.

Mr. V. Raghavachar.—It is inconsistent with the grant of the *inam* to levy contribution and water-rate from the *inamdars* when the *inam* village has been given to them on a fixed *jodi*. It is the ryots of Government lands for whose benefit the improvement in irrigation is undertaken that should be made to pay for it. The revenue authorities may collect the water-rate directly from the ryots and hold the *inamdar* responsible only for the usual *jodi*.

Reply of Government.—The existing rules are sufficiently liberal and it is not necessary to reduce the rate.